

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter covers about the detail of research methodology which comprises the research design, research subject, data collection, technique and instrument, procedure and data analysis. Each section will be described as follows;

3.1. Research Design

Creswell (2008:3) said that “research designs are plans and the procedures for research that span the decisions from broad assumptions to detailed methods of data collection and analysis”. By and large, there are two types of research design; qualitative and quantitative. Creswell (2008:4) elucidated that qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. Moreover, Hancock et al. (2009:4) also explained that qualitative research attempts to broaden and/or deepen our understanding of how things came to be the way they are in our social world. In short, qualitative research design is a design which means to explore the understanding of phenomena.

In this study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research design, which was designed to acquire information related to the current status of phenomena. This research design was selected by the researcher because the researcher attempted to describe what technique that the teacher used to teach English at SMK Muhammadiyah 2 Malang.

3.2 Research Subject

The subject of this study was an English teacher of the tenth grade of accounting major at SMK Muhammadiyah 2 Malang. This subject was chosen because the teacher was the only teacher who taught English in the tenth grade.

3.3 Data Collection

Data collection encompasses the instruments used to gain the data and also the procedure of how the data were collected. Each description will be explained as follows:

3.3.1 Technique and Instrument

Instrument is the equipment used to gather the data. Ary et al. (2010:431) elaborate that the most common data collection methods used in qualitative research are observation, interviewing, and document or artifact analysis. In this research the researcher will use observation and interview as a mean to gather the data. Below is the explanation of each instrument used according to Ary et al. (2010:431, 438, 457).

3.3.1.1 Observation

Observation is a complete description of behavior in a specific setting rather than a numeric summary of occurrence or duration of observed behaviors,

it also relies on narrative or words to describe the setting, the behaviors, and the interactions.

The types of observation in regards to the existence of observer is divided into two kinds; *participant observer* and *non-participant observer*. Participant observer means the observer/researcher actually participate in the situation or setting they are observing. In other hand, non-participant observer means researchers do not participate in the activity being observed but rather “sit on the sidelines” and watch; they are not directly involved in the situation they are observing.

Therefore, observation was used in this research in order to gather the data of what teaching techniques used by the English teacher at SMK Muhammadiyah 2 Malang are. This research applied non-participant observation since in this research the researcher did not participate directly in the class activity. The researcher only acted as an observer in which the researcher just paid attention to the teacher and observed the teaching and learning process in the class. The observation will be held on 2017/2018 academic year at accounting major class which consists of 20 students as the participants. In one meeting, it spends 2 x 45 minutes for teaching and learning process. Therefore, the subject of the research is the English teacher.

3.3.1.2 Interview

Interview is a qualitative method used to gather data from people about opinions, beliefs, and feelings about situations in their own words. Therefore, there are three types of interview which were consist of; *structured interview*; in which the interviewer knows in advance the question to ask and scheduled for the specific purpose of getting certain information, *semi structured interview*; in which the interviewer has more freedom to pursue hunches and can improvise the questions during the interview process, *unstructured interview* is a conversational type of interview in which the question arise from the situation.

Hence, this research applied structured interview. Structured interview was chosen since the researcher had already prepared or scheduled the questions that will be given to the teacher in order to gather the data of what teaching techniques used by the English teacher at SMK Muhammadiyah 2 Malang are. The interview will be held after the observation was done.

3.3.2 Procedure

In collecting the data, the researcher conducts some steps which will be explained as follows:

1. Observing the classroom activity when the teacher taught and what the teacher did in classroom.
2. Observing the students' response towards the teaching and learning process (in order to know whether the teaching technique was success or not).

3. Interviewing the English teacher in related to the teaching technique that the teacher used in the classroom and how to implement it.

3.4 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, then it was analyzed as in the following steps:

1. Data reduction
2. Data display
3. Data interpretation
4. Drawing conclusions

